



## Seized German Envoy Says Kidnappers Will Free Him

GUATEMALA CITY, April 1 (Reuters).—The kidnapped West German Ambassador Count Karl von Spreti today contacted his embassy and said he was well and expected to be released soon.

The 62-year-old ambassador, who is said to be suffering from a heart ailment, was seized near his home here by a group of armed youths yesterday afternoon.

Embassy secretary Gerhard Mikesh said the ambassador sent a card to his embassy today saying he was being held by the Armed Rebel Forces (PAR) and that he was being treated well.

The card, apparently written by the count, gave no indication what ransom, if any, his captors expected, Mr. Mikesh said.

The abduction in this Central American republic followed the pattern of previous kidnappings here and in Brazil, Argentina and the Dominican Republic.

*Move to Bar Asylum*

BUENOS AIRES, April 1 (AP).—Argentina will propose to the Organization of American States that member nations not grant political asylum to prisoners freed in exchange for kidnap victims, Foreign Minister Juan B. Martin said yesterday.

The proposal, spurred by two kidnap incidents in Argentina in less than a week, will be presented to the OAS foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for July 20 in Santo Domingo, Mr. Martin said.

## Inquiry Asked Into Charges Israelis Torture Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1) membership. It promised to produce all the evidence it had before such an inquiry.

The report gave four case histories in summary, without the use of real names, to indicate the kind of information it had received from Arabs who said they had been prisoners either in Israel proper or in the former Arab territories occupied during the war of June, 1967.

The first case was of a man from Gaza who was arrested in June, 1967, and held for interrogation for two months. He said he was beaten up by a group of soldiers, strapped to a table and flogged, slashed on the chest with a knife and burned on the back and hands

with lighted cigarettes. He also said four of his teeth had been broken during the questioning. Amnesty said it had photographs of his injuries and medical reports on them.

The second case was of a taxi driver from Nablus, a former Jordanian town now in the occupied West Bank, who was arrested in November, 1967.

The taxi driver said he had been subjected to electric shocks, given a glass of urine to drink, suspended by the wrists from a window bar in a cell, whipped and tormented by soldiers in various ways.

A third man, arrested in July, 1968, said he had alligator clips attached to his ears and genitals and an electric current passed between them. He said his fingers were crushed between door hinges and a water hose inserted into his mouth, among other tortures too gruesome to mention.

The fourth case cited was of an 18-year-old girl arrested in March, 1969. She said she was thrown on the floor and beaten with a metal rod, kicked and punched.

Amnesty said that in none of these four cases were any charges eventually placed. The implication was that the alleged torturers were for the purpose of extracting information.

### Israel Reply

JERUSALEM, April 1 (Reuters).—The Israeli Foreign Ministry said tonight it was astonished at the report in London accusing Israel of torturing Arab prisoners.

A ministry spokesman said the report was based on "uninvestigated allegations."

He said the Israeli government had offered to provide facilities for investigation of such complaints and had itself investigated many of those that Amnesty had documented in an earlier report in May last year.

But the new report contains "unspecific and undocumented charges by anonymous complainants," the spokesman added. He said it is now difficult to see how the Israeli government can place its trust in the goodwill and sense of fairness of Amnesty International and continue cooperating with it.

## Israeli Aircraft Attack Egyptian Targets on Canal

TEL AVIV, April 1 (UPI).—The Israeli Air Force kept battering Egypt's front-line defenses along the Suez Canal today with an hour-long attack on the central and southern sector, an Israeli military spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said all Israeli aircraft returned safely from the raids, which began at 12:45 p.m. (1045 GMT). He gave no details of the sites attacked, merely saying they were Egyptian military targets.

Earlier today, the spokesman announced the sixth attack in less than a month from Israeli positions and patrols along the Golan Heights cease-fire line.

He said small arms and bazookas were unleashed this morning at an Israeli patrol in the northern Golan Heights. Israeli troops returned the fire, but there were no Israeli casualties, he said.

**New Rome Hotel Strike**

ROME, April 1 (AP).—Rome hotel employees have decided to call another three-day strike by April 12 after a similar walkout interrupted hotel service during the Easter weekend. Their unions said the strike was to reinforce demands for higher pay, job security and regular work shifts.

### AMERICANS IN PARIS INVITED TO MEET GOP CHAIRMAN

The American Republican Committee in France cordially invites fellow Republicans in Paris to meet with Republican National Committee Chairman and Mrs. Rogers Morton at a reception in their honor at the Cercle Internationale, 33 Faubourg St.-Honore, Paris-8e, on April 6, 1970, at 6:00 p.m.

RSVP  
European Republican Committee  
Telephone: 358-0738 - Paris.

## Turks Bury Quake Dead Without Rites

### Haste to Reduce Risk of Epidemic

ISTANBUL, April 1 (UPI).—Religious leaders released devout Moslems from traditional funeral rites today so that victims of western Turkey's earthquakes could be buried as quickly as possible.

Already, this stricken town, 140 miles south of Istanbul, has acquired a vast new graveyard containing 968 bodies—most of the 1,064 persons counted so far as having been killed by the quakes.

A proclamation from religious leaders declared the dead would be recognized as martyrs and could be buried as found. This would release relatives of quake victims from the necessity of finding water to wash the body and a shroud to wrap it, as the Moslem belief dictates.

Local officials said they were striving to get many bodies buried quickly to ward off risks of an epidemic.

Meanwhile, a Ministry of Health spokesman in Ankara denied reports from outlying villages of an incipient epidemic.

He said four children had been taken to a hospital suffering from exposure and probably influenza, but that there was no spread of disease.

He said two hospitals—one American and one provided by the International Red Cross—had been set up. Medicines and drugs had been rushed to the area.

Tremors continued to shake the area today, but they were very slight. A spokesman at Istanbul Observatory said instruments had registered 250 movements in the ten hours up to 0700 GMT today. Since then and until late afternoon, there had been some 50 more.

An official announcement said all servicemen with families in the quake area would be released immediately. Many planned to travel directly to their homes to care for their families.

Interior Ministry figures stayed at 606 for the total of injured.

The focus of rescue efforts, today, as warm weather brought relief after days of constant rain, was on the five or six remaining families that have still not been visited since the start of the quake four days ago.

Helicopters were diverted to the villages and engineers repaired gaping holes in narrow roads.

International aid began to increase in answer to appeals from the Turkish government.

Two British Royal Air Force planes were scheduled to arrive tonight with 70 tents, 4,000 blankets and five tons of rice as Britain's first contribution.

Kuwait sent blankets, medicines and tents, and Iran has already flown in medicines, tractors and blankets.

West Germany has sent mainly food and the United States has trucked in drugs, fresh water, field kitchens, stoves, generators, tents and medical personnel.

## Top Viet Cong, Hanoi Delegates Skip Paris Talks

PARIS, April 1 (UPI).—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, chief of the Viet Cong delegation to the Vietnam peace talks, left Paris today for Moscow and will not return in time for tomorrow's session of the four-sided talks, the Communist delegation announced.

Communist sources said chief Hanoi negotiator Xuan Thuy will also be absent from this week's meeting and indicated that the absence of the two top Communist negotiators means there will be no new peace initiatives from the Communist side.

Mr. Kanelopoulos testified that he was based on "uninvestigated

allegations."

He said the Israeli government had offered to provide facilities for investigation of such complaints and had itself investigated many of those that Amnesty had documented in an earlier report in May last year.

But the new report contains "unspecific and undocumented charges by anonymous complainants," the spokesman added. He said it is now difficult to see how the Israeli government can place its trust in the goodwill and sense of fairness of Amnesty International and continue cooperating with it.

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### French Require Seat Belt

PARIS, April 1 (UPI).—Safety belts fitted on front seats became obligatory as from today in all new French automobiles.

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BEARING WITNESS—Called as witnesses at trial of 34 persons accused of violating martial law were, from left: former president of parliament Dimitrios Papaspyros, former minister George Rallis and former Premier Panayiotis Canellopoulos.

## Athens Court Finds 6 Guilty Of Spreading 'False Reports'

ATHENS, April 1 (UPI).—A Greek military court early today found six persons guilty of violating martial law by publishing "false reports likely to cause anxiety among the public" in the Athens newspaper Ethnos.

Five publishers and editors and an ex-cabinet minister received prison sentences ranging from 13 months to five years, with fines from \$6,666 to \$10,000.

"Won't See Elections"

ATHENS, April 1 (UPI).—The judge at the trial of the former Greek cabinet minister and five newspaper executives today told the defendants they "would not live long enough" to see elections in Greece.

The six were charged with spreading false reports through an interview in the newspaper Ethnos with former Industry Minister Ioannis Zygiz, who urged creation of a "national unity" government.

Publisher Constantinos Kyriakis was asked why Ethnos chose to interview Mr. Zygiz, 56, who served under former Premier George Papandreou.

He replied that the newspaper wanted the view of all politicians and reminded the court that Premier George Papandreou had promised to hold elections.

Judge Vassilios Halamaras interrupted, saying Mr. Zygiz and other politician colleagues "will not live long enough to see elections... The elections will take place when Zygiz and his other colleagues are no longer alive."

"Would Wait Century"

Mr. Zygiz then spoke out: "If I had to wait a century, I would take part in the elections."

Testifying in his own defense, Mr. Zygiz said that if he were convicted it would mark the first time in history that someone was condemned for "anti-national" propaganda because he appealed for a "national unity" government.

The prosecutor said freedom of the press must be exercised according to existing laws. At present, Greece has martial law.

In another trial before a military tribunal, deposed Premier Panayiotis Kanellopoulos testified in defense of some of the 34 defendants on trial for their lives on charges of trying to overthrow the government.

Asked for his stand on violence, Mr. Kanellopoulos replied: "You should have asked me what I thought about violence when, as prime minister of the country, I saw my home invaded by armed men who took me from my bed room. We should all know that violence brings violence, and what these people (the defendants) have done is unimportant compared to what could have been done and can one day happen."

The former premier testified that he was based on "uninvestigated" allegations.

He said the Israeli government had offered to provide facilities for investigation of such complaints and had itself investigated many of those that Amnesty had documented in an earlier report in May last year.

But the new report contains "unspecific and undocumented charges by anonymous complainants," the spokesman added. He said it is now difficult to see how the Israeli government can place its trust in the goodwill and sense of fairness of Amnesty International and continue cooperating with it.

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## Laotians Strengthen Hold On Recaptured Sam Thong

By Tillman Durkin

But Service Is Still Disrupted

## Some U.S. Air Controllers Return to Work

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Air traffic controllers began to return to work throughout the country today, but airline operations were still severely curtailed.

Yesterday, P. Lee Bailey, director of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization, appealed to union members to return to work unless they really were sick. Mr. Bailey and two other union officials are facing contempt charges under a federal court injunction.

Mr. Bailey's appeal was headed off by some air traffic controllers.

Not enough of them remained away from their jobs that further cancellations and delays of airline flights were caused throughout the country.

In other labor disputes:

- Nationwide negotiations for 45,000 Teamsters Union truck drivers were recessed last night without extension of their contract, which was due to expire at midnight. But the union issued no immediate strike call and talks resumed today.
- The U.S. government came up with a new, unconditional wage offer for 750,000 postal workers, some of whom staged an illegal strike last week that stopped mail delivery in several major cities. Despite the new government wage offer for postal workers, there were rumblings of a renewed strike in the key New York district.
- Terms of the offer, submitted at

talks in Washington, were not made public. It was not known whether it met the mailmen's demand for a 12-percent hike retroactive to last October.

Gus Johnson, president of militant Manhattan-Bronx branch of the letter carriers—which spearheaded the eight-day walkout—said that his men were "frustrated, because nobody knows what is happening."

New York postal unions called an executive board meeting for today to strike again. Mr. Johnson said "it is possible that a strike might be called."

• No progress was reported in negotiations covering contracts at New York City's four general circulation newspapers. Employees worked on after expiration of their contracts.

• A federal mediator, Theodore Kheel, met publishers' representatives of the four newspapers—the Daily News, The New York Times, The Post and the Long Island Press—and Bertman Powers, head of the printers' union, today.

Meanwhile, 13,000 members of the ten unions involved in the negotiations kept working a day after their strike deadline passed, although the printers held "chapel meetings" at The Times during their work hours.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, president and publisher, said that the paper might shut down if its standards could not be maintained.

• New York tugboat crewmen voted to end their two-month strike and return to work on terms worked out with employers in a bargaining session that ran through the night.

The vote by the membership of the National Maritime Union should mean a quick return to work aboard 400 tugs and other harbor craft after an industry loss estimated at \$35 million, half of it in wages and benefits.

Union members voted unanimously to accept a 5.5 percent three-year package offer made by the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association. Annual earnings, including overtime of tugboat workers have ranged from \$10,000 for deck hands to \$15,000 for captains.

## Volpe Calls SST Key to Survival In U.S. Aviation

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP)—The book calls for a reorganization of government institutions on every level—White House, Budget Bureau, Pentagon, Congress, General Accounting Office—in order that we may judge, analyze, criticize, review and recommend policies to control the procurement of modern weapons systems."

"The principle should be to let the military fight and determine the weapons it needs to fight if it can convince the President, Congress and the American people they are needed," Sen. Proxmire said. "Let the civilians procure the weapons under rigid, business-like procedure."

**Victims of Blast Linked to Earlier Bombing in N.Y.**

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Police yesterday identified a 23-year-old native of Antigua in the West Indies, killed in an apartment-house explosion here, as the man who brought a bomb to a teen-age dance hall March 22.

The bomb injured 15 persons at the Electric Circus on Manhattan's Lower East Side.

Police said that Ishmael Brown, who died in an explosion last Saturday in a Lower East Side apartment, had left a bomb near the bandstand at the Electric Circus.

Police also said that Bernard Godwin, from the Virgin Islands, who was severely injured in the apartment blast, and Brown were associated with the Black Panthers.

**Ex-Tax Official Is Indicted in '67 Kidnapping**

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (AP)—A grand jury indicted a former U.S. Internal Revenue Service agent yesterday for the 1967 kidnapping of Kenneth Young, son of a Beverly Hills financier.

The jury heard 18 witnesses before returning the indictment against Ronald Lee Miller, 38.

Herbert J. Young, president of a savings and loan association, paid \$25,000 ransom for the safe return of his then 12-year-old son in April, 1967. The money has not been recovered. Mr. Miller, a government official for five years, was held in the county jail.

## 4 Nations Gain Most

About 78 percent of all surplus equipment is now going to Taiwan, Turkey, Greece and South Korea, officials said, with 20 other nations receiving smaller amounts. Representatives of the State and Defense Departments control the disposal.

Official sources did not dispute a report by Rep. Silvio O. Conte, R. Mass., that the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan last year received what Rep. Conte estimated as \$157 million worth of military equipment in this manner.

According to these sources, however, Rep. Conte evidently was using the cost price in his figures, rather than the 30 percent valuation that the program uses.

**Interior Official Chosen**

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 33, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the interior. It was to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

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## Rejected by Marines, Texan, 23, Buys Himself a Private War

PITTSBURGH, April 1 (UPI)—A tall young Texan says he bought a Marine Corps enlisted man's uniform and paid his way to Vietnam so he could fight for his country.

The Marines discovered that Clifford Walker, 23, a six-foot, 170-pounder from Austin, was not a real Marine only after he was wounded a third time in action.

The story came to light yesterday when Mr. Walker's attorney, John J. Kirk, appeared before Judge Alton A. McDonald in Criminal Court.

Mr. Walker pleaded guilty to a larceny charge March 3 in connection with the theft of two suitcases at the Pittsburgh airport. The judge deferred sentencing pending a presentence report.

The Texan's lawyer told this story:

Mr. Walker tried to join the Marines in 1968 but was rejected. He then bought a Marine uniform and booked passage to Vietnam through a travel agency. In Vietnam he typed up false orders and reported to First Marine Headquarters.

He served a year without pay since he was not listed on the payroll records. After he was wounded a third time, the Marines investigated and learned he had never been on the payroll. Mr. Walker was returned to the United States because of his wounds. The FBI then charged him with fraudulent use of a Marine uniform.



Associated Press  
THE LAW UPENDED—A Chicago policeman gets flipped over the back of a youth at the scene of a disturbance during mass evictions on Chicago's South Side. A number of youths were arrested for forcefully protesting against the evictions.

## Southern Challenge Rejected

## Senate Votes \$24.6 Billion School Bill

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—The vote by the membership of the National Maritime Union should mean a quick return to work aboard 400 tugs and other harbor craft after an industry loss estimated at \$35 million, half of it in wages and benefits.

Union members voted unanimously to accept a 5.5 percent three-year package offer made by the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association. Annual earnings, including overtime of tugboat workers have ranged from \$10,000 for deck hands to \$15,000 for captains.

Be sure to appeal by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn., and John Stennis, D. Miss., the Senate defeated, 43-32, a motion to return the measure to a House-Senate conference committee.

A few minutes later the Senate approved the bill 74-4.

The conference committee watered down Sen. Stennis's school

amendment, which the Senate

adopted, 58-38, Feb. 18. Sen. Ribicoff, whose denunciation of "monumental hypocrisy" in the North

sparked approval of the original

amendment, criticized the revised

version as "another step toward

the division of our society into two

amps, one white and one black."

Did Our Best'

But Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R. I., manager of the bill, said Senate

conferences "did our best in negotiations with members of the House, which passed a similar school aid bill without desegregation amend-

ments."

"If we went back to conference now I don't think we could do any better," Sen. Pell said.

In its original form, Sen. Stennis's amendment would have dictated equal enforcement of desegregation guidelines, North and South, with schools segregated as a result of residential patterns (de facto treated the same as those segregated by design (de jure).

The conference committee added

provisions requiring separate fed-

eral policies for de jure and de facto segregation—a reversal of Sen. Stennis's intention and a restate-

ment of policies presently pursued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

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eral policies for de jure and de facto segregation—a reversal of Sen. Stennis's intention and a restate-

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Since the Senate adopted the

original Stennis amendment, President Nixon released his school

policy statement. It also called for a continued crackdown on de

jure segregation, but no govern-

ment action against the de facto

school segregation that is pre-

valent in Northern cities.

Goes to House

The measure goes next to the

House. It would broaden and ex-

tend the program of federal aid to

grade schools and high schools for

three years.

The bill would authorize \$24.6 bil-

lion in aid, including about \$1.52

billion for "Title I" aid to school

districts educating large numbers

of poor children.

It also would increase impacted

school aid above \$1 billion a year,

about double the present level, by

including districts containing fed-

eral and state aid.

Rep. Dowdy, 58, was charged

with 45 overt acts, including the

acceptance of a bribe case containing a \$25,000 bribe at Atlanta Air-

port on Sept. 22, 1965. He was

also charged with perjury in deny-

ing that the meeting occurred.

He was the first sitting member

of Congress to be indicted in

nearly eight years. He has been a

congressman since 1953.

The Dowdy indictment, return-

ed in Baltimore but announced by

the Justice Department, was the

latest in a series of disclosures

during the past six months of

alleged influence-peddling on

Capitol Hill.

In October, it was alleged that

the office of House Speaker John

W. McCormack, D. Mass., had been used for private clients by

two associates of the speaker—

lobbyist Nathan P. Voloshen and

Martin Swig, Rep. McCormack's

top aide. Both Mr. Voloshen and

Mr. Swig have been indicted by

a federal grand jury in New York on conspiracy charges.

A figure linked with Mr. Volo-

shen—Myrvyn C. Clark of Long

Beach, Calif., former sales man-

ager of Monarch Construction Co.

of Silver Spring, Md.—was indi-

cated by Rep. Dowdy.

Rep. Dowdy could receive a maximum

sentence of 22 years' imprisonment

and a \$30,000 fine.

Mr. Dowdy, a chunky, soft-

spoken man with wavy white hair,

is a political conservative who

represents a rural timber-and-

cattle district in northeastern

Texas.

He was the first sitting member

of Congress to be indicted in

nearly eight years. He has been a

congressman since 1953.

Rep. Dowdy was indicted by a

grand jury in February on mail fraud charges

arising from their alleged misuse

Page 4—Thursday, April 2, 1970

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## Cutting Into the Bone

President Nixon's Vietnamization program is approaching a critical test of credibility this month as the third phase of announced American troop withdrawals from Southeast Asia nears completion.

The White House has denied a report that the Pentagon is budgeting for substantial new withdrawals that would reduce American forces in Vietnam to 225,000 men by mid-1971. The remaining forces would consist largely of air, artillery and supply units, with only enough combat troops to provide protection for their bases.

Such a reduction would be consistent with repeated hints from Washington and Saigon over many months that the United States would bring home all of its ground combat forces from Vietnam by that time or earlier. When former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford last June called for withdrawal of all ground forces by the end of 1970, President Nixon said he hoped to beat that target. A new withdrawal announcement, promised for this month, should provide a clue to the prospects for fulfillment of such hopes.

The President announced the first cutback of 25,000 men last June. A further withdrawal of 35,000 men was announced in September, and in December Mr. Nixon said he would bring home an additional 50,000 men by April 15, lowering the ceiling to 434,000. The actual reduction to date has been 84,500 men, from a force level of 536,500 when the first cutback was announced, to a current total of 454,000.

While the staged reductions so far have succeeded in dampening criticism of the war at home, they have not really significantly affected the military balance in Vietnam. The current level of American forces in the battle area is close to that which prevailed at the time of the enemy's Tet offensive in

early 1968. Since that time, South Vietnamese forces have been substantially expanded—and improved, if official sources are to be believed.

So far, President Nixon has merely been cutting fat from what many believed was a bloated American military establishment in South Vietnam. The next withdrawal, a Pentagon source observed recently, "will start cutting into the bone."

\* \* \*

Administration spokesmen have insisted privately that the process of Vietnamization is "irreversible." President Nixon told the American people last November that he had adopted a plan "for the complete withdrawal of all United States combat ground forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable."

But the President appeared to contradict himself when he also declared that the rate of American withdrawal would depend on the progress of peace talks in Paris, the ability of South Vietnamese troops to take over the burden of the fighting and the degree of restraint shown by enemy troops.

At the moment there are grounds for doubt on all of these counts, especially in view of stepped-up enemy activity in neighboring Cambodia and Laos.

The question in the minds of many Americans as another decision on withdrawal approaches is whether this administration will continue to fulfill its promise of "orderly scheduled" disengagement, even at the risk of "cutting into the bone." Or will the pace of withdrawal be allowed to lag—as Army leaders are reported to be urging—strengthening the belief of some critics that "Vietnamization" may be another way of saying that the war will go on in a continued—but futile—search for military victory?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## It's Cambodia's Problem

In two weeks the new rulers in Phnom Penh have moved Cambodia appreciably closer to a double disaster that Prince Sihanouk successfully avoided for the best part of two decades. Even when a generous allowance is made for characteristic Cambodian shadow-play, the impression is that the Lon Nol government is drawing the country toward civil war and involvement in the larger Vietnam struggle. Sihanouk's policy of devious maneuver seems to have been abandoned for a forced confrontation with the Vietnamese Communists who long have used Cambodian soil to support their own war. The trouble is that Cambodia's own modest army is no match for the intruders. Precisely there lies the danger of a wider war.

Already, South Vietnamese forces have stepped up their collaboration with Cambodian Army elements. That was perhaps to be expected. But the American role is something else again. Over the weekend, an American adviser to a South Vietnamese unit was photographed in Cambodia, having crossed to arrange military support. At the same time the White House acknowledged publicly, apparently for the first time, that American military commanders can permit troops under hostile fire to cross the Cambodian (or Laotian) border for reasons of "self-defense." The new premier, Lon Nol, followed by declaring that Cambodia might seek military aid from "friendly countries," including the United States, if the situation continued to deteriorate. He did not note that it is

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Mideast Marshall Plan?

Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns is reportedly proposing an international settlement for the Palestinian refugees which would be a kind of Marshall Plan...

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

### Thant-Jarring Role

So far, U Thant has argued that [Mideast mediator] Gunnar Jarring cannot resume his role as mediator unless given a new directive by the four powers. The four, however, are deadlocked. They are unable to agree on any formula for sending Mr. Jarring back to the Middle East. U Thant, instead of trying to bypass them or persuade them to let themselves be bypassed, appears to have remained silent.

Would it not have been better for the secretary-general himself to write a brief for Mr. Jarring? Could he not have set his own interpretation, not binding on anyone but as a basis of discussion, on how the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, should be applied? Could he not have proposed a timetable for its application? That would have given Mr. Jarring the mandate he needs. But if Mr. Jarring is to be neutralized, then someone else will have to try.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 2, 1885

PARIS—Prince Bismarck was 80 yesterday. Messages poured in from all over the Empire, from the Kaiser to the commoner. He, who has known the bitterness of a fall from power, has now again experienced the delight of triumph. Historians and political men have judged him during his lifetime with a frankness and severity usually reserved for the dead. While still living, he has entered the realm of immortality. This, in itself, is very rare.

NEW YORK—A vigilant campaign is to be staged by the major leagues this summer against the professional gamblers who have hurt the game by collusion with several well-known ball players, now barred from the major league ranks. The names of the individual players have not yet been released to the public, but it will be hard to keep their identity a secret once the season starts, for the fans will notice their absences from the line-ups.



## For a Federal Air Service

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The militant air traffic cops may have done the country a favor after all. With their highly paid legal press agent, F. Lee Bailey, and their public-relief tactics, they have interrupted airline operations for a week and demonstrated that control of the air in America is too serious to be left to the normal pressures of labor union warfare.

This was clear to quite a few officials in Washington back in the Kennedy administration, when President Kennedy and Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg put the

air controllers under the executive order setting up "no strike" federal government unions in the first place.

At that time, Naseeb Halaby, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, and Cy Vance, deputy secretary of defense, among others, tried to persuade Kennedy that the air controllers should be organized as part of a federal air service along the lines of the Secret Service—which protects the President—the Coast Guard and the FBI.

Part of the argument for this

was that the air controllers, with the rise of air travel, were essentially an arm of national safety and security rather than a part of the normal federal civil service.

Also, in times of national emergency, the air controllers, like the Coast Guard, are transferred automatically from civilian control to the Department of Defense.

For example, there are now two separate air control security systems in the United States: the military air defense, which is designed to intercept enemy aircraft or missiles to run into hostile air vehicles—and the air controllers, who are designed to keep civilian air vehicles from running into each other. But both, in times of national emergency, are coordinated under the command of the Department of Defense.

Sens. Bob Kerr and Mike Monroney of Oklahoma saw the point of the federal air service and helped set up in Oklahoma City a Federal Aviation Academy, with everything but a football team. But in the end, President Kennedy decided to unionize the air controllers along with most other federal employees. In retrospect, and even then, it was not his most brilliant decision.

The results have been disappointing and even frightening. There are now three major organizations fighting for their loyalty and dues of the 21,000 air controllers, and as usual, militancy and publicity, under F. Lee Bailey, attorney and executive director of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, has set the pace.

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**Sacred Conditions**

For himself and his union, it is not a bad case. Bailey has concentrated on the air controllers in New York, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles where they work under difficult and even trying circumstances and live under economic and psychological urban pressures that are brutal, particularly in New York. But Bailey has given the impression that this small minority is typical, which is not true, and he has used their grievances against the public interest.

Moreover, he has not fought against his grievances directly but has used the slowdown indirectly to achieve his aims and then denounced the "sick-out" as an "inconvenience" to the American public.

Exactly what steps to take is not in doubt. The central fact is that there is now serious military action in Vietnam, in Laos and in Cambodia. The Geneva Conference set up in 1954 and reconvened in 1962, offers a forum that covers all three countries. It should be maintained as long as possible. Its third point is to maintain the state of tension which justifies the repression he uses to keep the regime in power.

All three of these interests are served by military engagement with the North Vietnamese. And the best place for fighting the North Vietnamese is to hit them at their bases in Cambodia. Indeed, the most prestigious military man in South Vietnam, Gen. Cao Van Vien, has long claimed he could win the war if he were allowed to take a bit of Cambodian territory.

So it was no surprise that the South Vietnamese stepped up their Cambodian border operations immediately after the coup in Phnom Penh ousted Prince Sihanouk. Indeed, suspicious persons believed that the coup was arranged from the outside would do far better to direct their inquiries to the Saigon government than to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Not that all Americans are so

## Must Israel Be Destroyed?

## Rights of Palestinians

By William Tuohy

BEIRUT.—Any settlement of the Middle East conflict must take into account, from the Arab point of view, what Egypt's President Nasser has called "the rights of the Palestinian people."

But how do the Palestinians conceive of their "rights" and are they in any way acceptable to the Israelites?

In recent days, leading spokesmen for the major Palestinian commando groups have been discussing and redefining their major demand—the establishment of a "democratic state" in Palestine.

And despite some differences of opinion among the groups as to exactly what is meant by a "democratic state," by every definition it would mean the abolition of the Jewish state of Israel.

Thus, what the Palestinian leaders have in mind as the minimum basis for a settlement is utterly unacceptable to all Israeli leaders—even those "doves" who would willingly give up the occupied territories in return for a permanent accommodation with Israel's Arab neighbors.

The suggestion has often been made in some quarters that the Palestinian Arabs would be content with an "entity" made up of various areas of the Israeli-occupied territories.

But el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla organization, has rejected this concept out of hand, announcing: "A democratic state in all of Palestine in place of the Zionist entity, yes; but an entity in the occupied territories, no."

### Guerrilla Debate

As for what the commandos mean by a "democratic state," a debate printed recently by the Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar indicates that not all the Palestinian leaders are agreed on the matter.

The groups questioned were el-Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Syrian-oriented al-Saqa, the left-wing Popular Democratic Front and the Iraqi-directed Arab Liberation Front.

El-Fatah's representative, Farid al-Khalil, accused "imperialist quarters" of deliberately confusing a "democratic state" and the "suspicious Palestine entities" in the occupied territory.

What is sought, said the el-Fatah spokesman, is "not the development of the state of Israel to make it acceptable to the Arabs, as the Israeli member of parliament, Uri Avneri, says. The objective is the dissolution of the Zionist state and the establishment of a new state by the will of the Palestinian national movement and that of the Jews who have been in Palestine before 1948 and those who came after them."

The PLO's representative, Chaif al-Hout, said: "When we talk about a Palestinian 'democratic state,' we are dropping the 'Arab' identity of this state. I say that this is a matter

## Letters

### McNamara's F-111

"The choice of a prince's minister is a matter of no little importance... When they are competent and faithful one can always consider him wise... But when they are the reverse, one can always form an unfavorable opinion of him, because the first mistake he makes is in making this choice..." (Machiavelli: *The Prince*.)

It was a bad enough scandal when Kennedy's fair-haired boy, the slide rule whiz kid from Fenton, ignored the best advice of his service chiefs and forced acceptance of the wrong bid, that of General Dynamics, to produce its so-called dual-service aircraft, the F-111. The Navy never was able to use. Now Sen. McClellan is letting it known a little more about just how ineffective, how far below its prescribed specifications, McNamara's flying Edsel is. We've already heard ad nauseam how expensive it has been.

What an irony that a poor devil like Lt. Duffy must stand trial for killing one of the enemy in McNamara's War. Meanwhile, the man who directed that war for so long, who violated one of the most basic tenets of modern warfare by his piecemeal method of fighting it, is the man whose monumental blunder in the matter of the F-111 has cost us literally millions of dollars each aircraft costing five times the original cost estimates!

And let us not forget that the public is being asked to pay for this. At least I now know what he meant by "cost-effectiveness."

FR. GREAVES.  
Rome.

### First Negro Votes

C. L. Sulzberger reads his history as poorly as he read the Moynihan Report. The first Negro voting, contrary to his Monday column, did not take place only after March 30, 1970. Sulzberger's record book, which might indeed have been his source, gave him the name of the first Negro to vote after the ratification of the 15th Amendment. Negroes voted in large numbers before that time (ever bear of Reconstruction?), and, in fact, even before the Civil War.

Sulzberger and his colleagues on The New York Times would serve the Negro cause better by reflecting a minute on the sources of Reconstruction's failure, and on the true message of Moynihan's memorandum, than by treating that document as if we have done since it got onto their editorial page, to wit, by demagogic it.

JAMES ADAMS.  
Paris.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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## Obituaries

## Marshal Timoshenko Dies; Led Red Army in WW II

MOSCOW, April 1 (UPI).—Marshal Semyon Konstantinovich Timoshenko, 75, the Soviet war hero who led the Red Army to victory in 1945 but shared blame for some of its defeats in 1941, died yesterday, Tass announced.

Marshal Timoshenko died after a grave illness, the Soviet news agency said.

Although incapacitated for several weeks, a few hours before his death Marshal Timoshenko received Soviet Vice-President Makhmudov Kholov at the Kremlin hospital to accept his 10th Order of Lenin, Russia's highest award.

Marshal Timoshenko began his army career as a czarist private. He rose to become second only to Stalin in the Soviet military hierarchy.

The marshal's close ties to Stalin were reinforced by the marriage of his daughter to Stalin's son, Vasily. The couple had two children, a girl and a boy. They were divorced before Vasily's death in 1957.

## Minister of Defense

Marshal Timoshenko was the Soviet minister of defense in the last year before the German onslaught in 1941, when he took over command of the troops in the field.

Marshal Timoshenko was born in 1895 in the village of Furmanik on the vast Russian steppes, son of a peasant family. He entered the army, and when revolution swept Russia in 1917 he had become a noncommissioned officer. He immediately joined the newly formed Bolshevik Red Army.

He joined the Communist party in 1919 and won military glory and fame for his civil-war exploits as a brigade commander in the "First Cavalry Army" of Marshal Semyon Budyonny.

## After Finnish War

The embarrassing failures in the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-40 demonstrated the need for reorganization of the Soviet military, and the task fell to Marshal Timoshenko when he succeeded the late Marshal Kliment E. Voroshilov as people's commissar (minister) for defense in 1940.

Marshal Timoshenko was leader of the Soviet military establishment in 1941 when the German Army invaded Russia and drove the Soviet Army deep into its own territory. He immediately became Stalin's deputy when Stalin assumed the title of supreme military commander.

In the 1960s, Marshal Timoshenko shared blame with fellow Marshal Georgi Zhukov and Stalin for what many Soviet military historians called "inadequate preparation" prior to the invasion.

## Demoted in 1960

MOSCOW, April 1 (NYT).—Marshal Timoshenko was removed as commander of the army in Byelorussia in 1960 and given the title Inspector General of the Defense Ministry. The job was considered a downgrading, but not a disgrace. In recent years he also held the post of chairman of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee and lived in virtual retirement.

Krasnaya Zvezda, the Defense Ministry newspaper, appeared to have softened the official attitude toward the marshal in an article commemorating his 75th birthday anniversary last Feb. 18. In the article he was said to have worked 18 or 19 hours a day in 1944 and 1945, when he was commissar of defense under Stalin.

The article said that "unfortunately, there was no time to complete the most important defensive measures, but what he achieved helped to break the mighty Hitler machine."

## Lt. Col F.G. Peake, 84, Founded Arab Legion

LONDON, April 1 (NYT).—Lt. Col. Frederick Gerald Peake, 84, founder of the Arab Legion in

## Foreign Minister Of Canada Starts Visit to France

PARIS, April 1.—Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp arrived here today, the first visit of a Canadian foreign minister to France since former President Charles de Gaulle's cry of "Vive le Québec libre!" in Montreal almost three years ago.

Mr. Sharp, who was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, said on his arrival that though "a few problems still exist" between the two governments, "I hope we can discuss them frankly and that our relations will be improved."

Mr. Sharp is officially here to inaugurate the new Canadian cultural affairs center, but he will meet with Mr. Schumann Friday. He will not see President Georges Pompidou, but is expected to meet Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Franco-Canadian relations cooled following Gen. de Gaulle's trip to Quebec in July, 1967, but have gradually improved since Mr. Pompidou came to power.

Mr. Sharp said that "we don't object to France and Quebec having good relations, but it must be admitted that Ottawa alone is responsible for Canadian foreign policy."

Finn Heads UN Council UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 1 (AP).—Finland's Ambassador Max Jakobson became April president of the 15-nation Security Council today, succeeding Colombian Ambassador Joaquin Vallejo Arellano.



Marshal Timoshenko

## Soviet General's Diary of Asylum Life Smuggled to West

(Continued from Page 1)  
my arms and beat on my bad leg—it was injured in the war.

It was not until Aug. 6 that the Yugoslav authorities informed him that he was to receive psychiatric examination. On Aug. 18, he was examined by Dr. Dettingo, Dr. Kagan and Dr. Smirnova. On Aug. 27, he was declared sane. The authorities were unhappy. He would be flown to Moscow's Serbky Institute for a second examination.

For Gen. Grigorenko, it was a second stay at Serbky. In 1964, he was declared temporarily insane and confined there for a year following a series of written attacks on Khrushchev before a return to Stalinism.

Before the early sixties, Gen. Grigorenko's record was unblemished. A graduate of the Kuznetsk Military Engineering Academy, he took part in the World War II campaigns against the Japanese and Germans and was awarded the Order of Lenin, Red Star and Order of the Red Flag. After the war he was appointed head of the cybernetics department of the Frunze Military Academy (the Soviet West Point), where he served until he began his anti-Stalinist writings.

He was then broken to the rank of private and sent to the Chinese frontier until he was arrested by the KGB (Soviet secret police) in 1964 and sent for a year to Serbky.

From 1965 until 1969, he was an outspoken defender of civil liberties, coming to the defense of accused Soviet writers, the Tatars, who had been displaced

from their Crimean homeland by Stalin, and, finally, Czechoslovakia.

Gen. Grigorenko arrived at Serbky for the second time on Oct. 21, more than five months after his Tashkent arrest. It is his account of his six-week examination at Serbky that is the most interesting and terrifying part of his diary.

It is a Kafkaesque account of long corridors and dank cells, maniacs and party nurses in white jackets who, he says, would turn any man crazy before long. That, he writes, was his whole point.

Gen. Grigorenko is careful to keep the distinction between the "institution," which is out to prove him mad, and the "men" the doctors, nurses and authorities who seemed to be caught up in the process. He points out that Prof. Lounts especially seemed embarrassed that Serbky should be used for this kind of frame-up.

He was led into a big hall. Four persons were seated in front of him, Prof. Lounts, Miss Maya, Mikhalkova, a man he learned later was Mr. Morozov, director of legal psychiatry at Serbky, and a strange individual dressed in a brown suit who sat sideways and, even when addressing Gen. Grigorenko, kept his face covered.

Observers, or perhaps trainees, were seated along the walls. The contents of the conversation were of an unbelievable stupidity. Maybe such an interview is necessary for a certain or somebody decrepit and senile, but in the present case you did not need an exceptional intelligence to comprehend the absurdity of such an interview. The professor certainly understood this for he seemed constantly annoyed. I was just as annoyed as he.

They gave him two encephalograms. The second time it lasted more than an hour instead of the usual 15 minutes. I

had to ask them to stop because I couldn't stand it any longer. The instruments left deep marks in the skin of my bald head and gave me a horrible headache.

Final Examination

On Nov. 19, the hospital called its commission together to give him its final examination. By that time, Gen. Grigorenko had been held for six months, with no letters, no visits from his wife and invalid child, with no answers from his two letters to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and no response to his numerous appeals that he be brought to trial.

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## Dutch Educator Says

## Teens in Grip of Profit-Seekers'

By Myra MacPherson

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI). —A Dutch professor has some old "new" words for educating today's rebellious youth. Give him a place of his own.

This place would be a youth preserve, a domain where the teen-ager could get little protection from the adults around him.

After all, as Dr. Jan Koning says, "we protect our beautiful nature—the Everglades, Yosemite, Yellowstone—but nowhere in our cities, nowhere in our countries do we have protected areas for youth."

Dr. Koning ran one of five Montessori schools for high-school-level youths. He is now a professor at the University of Amsterdam teaching college students who will teach in high schools.

He spoke of his concept for revitalizing high-school education at a three-day international Montessori conference here honoring the founder of that movement, Dr. Maria Montessori.

Not only is Dr. Koning one over 30 the kids can trust, his sounds like them. He says teen-agers are "the most endangered"; that "our adult society is mostly hell" that our schools are more designed as "prisons" than centers of learning.

Profit-Seeking Adults

He continues: "There is no single spot where our teenagers can enjoy themselves in their own field. Don't mention here the street-corner society, the juke-box civilization, the drug-LSD-marijuana establishment, the sex experiments. These are only the counter-images of the real province of youth; they are mostly in the grip of only profit-seeking societies of adults."

Dr. Koning said his views for revitalizing education stem from a Montessori concept now a half-century old. First, the youth needs "protection" and, second, "insight into existing society."

Protection means a school

reservation, a city for teenagers, supervised by a teacher. Here the youth develops his own thinking, studies what he wants to study, at his own tempo. Dr. Koning emphasizes, "not alone but with the teacher's understanding."

Teachers in this "youth-domain" have a great deal to learn themselves, says Dr. Koning. "They have to learn to listen first, to listen second, and to listen and admire third."

They also have to be "grounded very well" in language and mathematics and have a wealth of deep personal experiences to draw from for the presumably endless discussions the group would have.

## Montessori Idea

Dr. Koning said that Dr. Montessori's idea of a school where youths can experiment with a new community would be a place where the youth would earn at least part of his

own money. He would work on the farms, in offices, shops, factories and hotels of this "educational unit," says Dr. Koning.

The other side of the coin is that this cannot be a return to the cloisters of the Middle Ages, a "secluded area of peace" in some idyllic lodge. To make the concept work there must be a confrontation with existing society. Dr. Koning sees projects in which students get involved in communications with rich and poor, political leaders and delinquents in revolt—"projects of discovery and help."

Dr. Koning started this sort of school in The Hague several years ago. It was a non-graded school and Dr. Koning said one of the major problems was that he had to learn to trust and listen to his students. "If you have the courage to trust them, then they are not rebellious."

## Inching Down to Size

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—

Ten minutes. A tiny segment of a day. But those ten minutes used properly can turn fatigued into trim, trim inches off the body, and give you a whole new mental look.

The promise of what ten minutes of exercise can do, if done each day, comes from Toni Beck, whose clientele pays \$300 per week for such advice.

Many of these trim—one and one-half inches off all body measurements in two weeks under expert tutelage and their will power.

There is another factor to be added to the daily ten—"carrying yourself well," said Miss Beck, a dancer and dance instructor. She's so hopped on what posture can do for appearance that she's been known to tie a string to a famous cheetah's ears and pull upward to show correct stance.

"Posture does not stop when you move," Miss Beck continues. "You learn, from standing correctly, how things are supposed to feel, and you

should go right on feeling that way whether you are walking, sitting or lying down.

Miss Beck, a slim suburban woman who looks as though she practices what she preaches, danced professionally and choreographed on Broadway and in stock before she married and moved to Dallas, Texas. For the last few years, she has been head of the dance department of the School of Arts at Southern Methodist University.

When the Great Southwest Corp. established the luxury spa, the Greenhouse, between Dallas and Fort Worth, she was asked to organize and supervise the exercise program.

Now, for the woman who is neither the Duchess of Windsor nor Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson able to afford the time and money for the beauty spa, Miss Beck has combined with freelance writer Patsy Swank of Dallas to produce "Fashion Your Figure: the Ten-Minutes-a-Day Program for Fitness."

(Houghton Mifflin Co.)

## A Bald Look Into the Future

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT).—It may be the dawning of the age of Aquarius, as the song goes, but is it the waning of hair? Last winter, Rudi Gernreich, the designer, predicted that both the man and the woman of the future will prefer to look as bald as billiard balls. He closed the gap between the sexes by showing a male and female model in similar, tent-like garments, both with shaved heads.

Mr. Gernreich delights in shocking the timid, but he also has a way of being right. So far, his only major blooper was the topless bathing suit, but the law might be blamed for its quick demise. Usually, Mr. Gernreich has a gleeful audience, which follows his pipings through any fashion Hamelin.

Pat Evans, a professional mannequin with the Wagner agency, points out that she shaved her head even pre-Rudi. And, what's more, she has found herself more in demand for photographic assignments than in the days when she wore her hair in the Afra—or natural—fuzzy fashion.

"I had a natural for 12 years, before it got to be a fad," Miss Evans said the other day, pulling off the knitted cap she wears in cold weather. "People stared at me at first. They stare now. It doesn't bother me."

## Salesman Astounded

Miss Evans related how she frightened off a door-to-door salesman recently.

"When I opened the door, he was so flabbergasted, he forgot his spiel," she said with a giggle. "I got rid of him fast."

Doctored-ringers aside, Miss Evans has her own reasons for taking a razor to her well-shaped skull.

"I don't want to be a symbol," she explained. "If you straighten your hair, you're trying to be white. If you wear a natural, it's black power. We blacks have to go through our African thing, our slave thing. Eventually, we'll find our own answer about hair."

Once she decided to get rid



Carol La Brie: "More like a girl."

of her hair, a friend did the first cropping, now she does her own every two days, either with a razor or depilatory. Miss Evans said she felt a new freedom and identity.

"I feel different," she said. "I don't belong to a set group. I'm myself."

Her two children think her head is great. They like to rub their hands over it—"kids love fantasy. Sometimes, I draw gold hair on myself with makeup. They love it."

Miss Evans owns a pair of wigs—a big, curly one and a straight page-boy bob, and Walter Fontaine of the Coif Camp salon at 203 West 23d Street, is working out some whimsical effects for her with fake hair. However, she prefers her wigs.

"It's the future," she continued. "No matter what you wear, if your hair's the same, you look the same. I think the future is simplicity—jumpsuits, for instance. You don't

wear 1920s hair any more than you wear 1920s clothes."

## Super-Short Trim

Carol La Brie, another model (she's with the Ford agency), hasn't gone as far as Miss Evans, but she's close. Her hair has been short so that it's no longer than two inches at its most luxuriant.

"Believe it or not, I feel more like a girl," Miss La Brie said, the other day at Ruddle's, a salon owned by Rudel Briscoe at 71 Madison Avenue (26th Street).

"Once you pull back your hair, you're more sophisticated. When you get rid of your hair, you're more yourself."

Miss La Brie's self, naturally endowed with a small, perfectly-shaped head and swanlike neck, is also managing with almost no make-up—"I just put lip gloss on my eyelids, no lashes."

"You look in the mirror and there's your whole face," she said with a pleased smile. "It's like getting acquainted with yourself."

Protection means a school

Pat Evans: "Now I'm myself."

## On the Arts Agenda

The American baritone Sherrill Milnes is scheduled to take the title role in a new production of Verdi's "Macbeth" April 18 at the Vienna State Opera, with Christa Ludwig as Lady Macbeth. The production is to be conducted by Karl Böhm, staged by Otto Schenk and designed by Rudolf Heinrich.

Fourteen productions from 11 countries are listed for the second and Prema Roma, a season of theater and performing arts in the Italian capital from April 21 to June 14. The festival opens with the Barnaul-Renard

company's production of "Rabbits" in a tent in the Villa Borghese gardens, and other productions include Le Roi Jones's "Slave Ship" by the Chelsea Theater Center of New York, "Gurton's Apocalyptic Needle" and two new acts by Sam Shepard by the New Troupe under Tom O'Horgan, Charles Marowitz's production of "Macbeth" by the Open Space Theater of London, the Ballet Rambert with "Pierrot Lunaire" and the Senegalese National Ballet. The only Italian production planned is of Macchavelli's "Clizia," directed by Roberto Guicciardini.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**fast food service**  
**franchise restaurants**  
**Arby's seeks**  
**international partners**

More leisure time-more family mobility-these are the factors that go hand-in-hand with people eating outside their homes more frequently. Fast food-service restaurants in the United States have grown THREE TIMES as fast as the retail food business in the last decade.

Now Arby's, the fastest growing franchise restaurant organization in the United States, seeks to cooperate with an aggressive, well-financed business group to develop fast food-service franchise restaurants throughout Europe.

All phases of franchise operation have been thoroughly researched and complete training will be afforded to the organization selected. Profit opportunity and return on investment compare favorably with any investment opportunity in the economy.

If your organization has the knowledge and drive to develop this enterprise, contact:

**MR. KENNETH FRANKLIN**  
Vice President-Franchising  
**ARBY'S INTERNATIONAL**  
17 Colonial Drive, Youngstown,  
Ohio 44505, U.S.A.

## Roman Restaurants With a Foreign Flavor

By Shari Steiner

ROME—Looking for good foreign food in Rome, unless you're in the mood for the amorphous "continental" cuisine, can be frustrating. Nevertheless, there are several places with good, unusual specialties. With the opening of L'Eau Vive, more gettin' and the prospects are getting better.

L'Eau Vive is staffed by the Travailleuses Missionnaires order of lay nuns. They have a list of French provincial specialties, which is supplemented on Wednesday with Vietnamese dishes, and on Thursday with African fare.

Located just around the corner from the Pantheon at Via Monterone 35 (tel. 651-085), the calm French atmosphere has been installed in what was one of Rome's most elegant restaurants, Il Ghilone. Since the nuns took over, the exterior looks much more lower class, the prices have gone down, and the

## Dining Out in Italy

interior and the food have remained superb.

All the French food is good, and the omelets and quiche Lorraine are to be singled out. However, the most fun is the Vietnamese food.

The list is very short. Canh Bún, a light vegetable soup, or Rau Trón for the first course. The Rau Trón are crisp crêpes wrapped around a spicy sausages filling. They come with an herb dip.

For a main course there is Gà nấm Măng, chicken which has been braised in a sweet ginger sauce. It comes with a shredded carrot and onion salad with just a hint of fresh tarragon.

Dessert is Hoa quả a' chau, a breaded, fried Vietnamese fruit.

The personnel are helpful, speak only French, and give the place an ambience of light and tranquillity that adds to eating pleasure.

The price of a meal runs around 2,000 lire (\$120).

Just down the street is the Hoa Kong, a Chinese restaurant that has been in Rome for years, but which has just recently changed hands.

The new owner is Japanese, decorated one of the rooms in Japanese style, and has added a list of exotic foods to the usual sweet and sour pork, chicken with almonds, Chinese fare.

On the Chinese side of the menu, Pork Tzar Choi is a cascade of pork strips with the pungent Tzar Choi vegetable looks like warmed over hash, and tastes fabulous. Stampi Hong Kong are served in a splendid sweet and sour sauce.

The cook doesn't let the scampi and doing it yourself at the table is a sticky mess.

The Japanese barbecued crayfish is gently flavored with a sweet soya sauce, and quite good. A recommendation for the adventurous is the raw fish with rice bread.

The address is Via Monterone 14 (tel. 651-087). Meals run around 2,500 lire (\$140).

The Tokyo at 22 Via di Propaganda (tel. 663-286), boasts some 60 raw-fish specialties, which they will prepare upon request.

For a meal runs around \$2.88.

All these restaurants, except the Taverna Negra, close on Monday. The Negra is closed on Tuesday.

## Tony Candidates Named

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—Nominees for the annual Tony awards of the Broadway theater were announced in 16 categories yesterday by a committee of six drama students, selected by the sponsoring League of New York Theaters.

Contending for best-play honors are "Borstal Boy," by Frank McManamy from the book by the late Irish writer Brendan Behan; "Child's Play," by Robert Marasco; "Indians," by Arthur Kopit; and "Last of the Red Hot Lovers," by Neil Simon.

Only three musicals were nominated—"Applause," "Furie,"

The nominations represent

productions from March 16,

1969, through April 8, 1970.

Winners are determined by balloting by some 500 persons variously connected with the theater. The results will be revealed April 19 on television.

Nominations in other categories included:

Actor, dramatic star—Frank

Grimes, "Borstal Boy"; Stacy

Keach, "Indians"; Fritz Weaver,

"Child's Play."

Actress, dramatic star—Tammie

Grimes, "Private Lives";

Helen Hayes, "Harvey"; Gerda

Brooks, "Brighton Tower."

Actor, musical star—Cleavon

Little, "Purlie"; Robert Weede,

"Cry for Us All"; Len Cariou,

"Applause."

Actress, musical star—Lauren

Bacall, "Applause"; Katherine

Hepburn, "Coco"; Dilys Watling, "George."

## Bikinis

PARIS, April 1.—In an article

on Jan. 22, 1970, the International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified part of a costume by the American designer Rudi Gernreich as a "bikini."

The Gernreich costume

was not a bikini, a registered trademark in France,

but an original Gernreich

design. The Herald Tribune

**New Fed Role in Bank Loans Urged**

By Hobart Rowen



Andrew F. Brimmer

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—A stern warning against easing up too quickly on the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy came today from one of the men who shape that policy. Fed governor Andrew F. Brimmer.

At the same time, Mr. Brimmer was sharply critical of the Fed's effectiveness in restraining extension of bank credit, and offered a novel long-range proposal that would limit the ability of the banking system—notably big multinational banks—to dodge policies established by the board.

His proposal, made in a speech to the San Francisco Bond Club, would exert a control not only over the volume of bank credit but, for the first time, the intended use of bank loans.

The suggestion is certain to be controversial. New Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns has already made the point in Congressional testimony that the best contribution the Fed can make in the "social priorities" field is to attend to its own business—that is, as he defined it, preserving and protecting the stability of the dollar here and abroad.

Mr. Brimmer himself noted the desirability of minimal interference with "normal business decisions and the economic force of the market place" in his speech.

**Inflation Outlook**

On current problems, Mr. Brimmer insists that inflation is far from licked. Despite the slow

down in some sectors of the economy, he said, "by the end of this year, the pace of inflation may still be rising at a rate well above what most Americans would find acceptable in the long run."

His speech, made available here, made clear that any Fed decision to pursue a distinctively easier monetary policy at the moment would not be unanimous.

In recent congressional testimony, Mr. Burns indicated that the Fed has retreated modestly from the harsh money policy that prevailed last year. Mr. Brimmer did not indicate that he favored no change in policy. In effect, he was saying: "Don't overdo it."

His personal assessment, he told the Bond Club, is that "the time

has certainly not come to lay aside the effort to achieve and maintain a reasonable degree of price stability in this country."

**Control Plan**

Mr. Brimmer's plan to put new curbs on bank credit would utilize the Fed's authority to set reserve requirements. In cash, that must be held against loans.

His suggestion would necessitate legislation, because it would apply to all commercial banks, non-members as well as members of the Fed. In essence, it would force banks to keep an additional reserve on domestic loans which could be varied according to the purpose of the loans.

This, Mr. Brimmer suggested, would give the Fed the kind of control that would assure a better chance of achieving "overall objectives of monetary policy."

By varying the amount of required reserves, the Fed could avert the likelihood that particular sectors of the economy—such as housing—would bear a heavier-than-average burden of tight money. That is, loans in given areas would become unattractively expensive to the banks themselves.

Any array of loan priorities could be adopted and the reserve requirement scaled accordingly. Mr. Brimmer argued, "Depending on the changing needs of public policy."

**How It Works**

He offered this illustration of his plan:

"... Let us assume that such a supplemental reserve requirement had gone into effect at the end of 1968. Let us take \$220 billion... on the books... as of that date. Suppose further that a bank were required to set aside cash reserves equal to 20 percent of the amount by which its outstanding loans exceeded the level of 1968's amount."

Since loans at member banks rose by about \$20 billion last year, that would have been required to put up an additional \$4 billion, under these assumptions. Since their required reserves averaged about \$27 billion in 1968, this would have represented an increase of roughly 15 percent."

Mr. Brimmer came to the conclusion that "the time has come for a major re-examination of the Fed's tool kit for controlling bank expansion because of what happened last year."

He said that the Fed had set out, as one of its objectives, "a sizeable moderation in the expansion of business loans," but did not achieve full success. In fact, Mr. Brimmer pointed out, the business loans of the books of commercial banks last year rose almost as much as they did in 1968.

Banks' Role

To a large degree, a "handful of multinational banks"—he counted 20 and "a sizeable number" dominant... in their regions"—he counted 60 of those—were the most successful in averting the full degree of intended monetary restraint by access to the Eurodollar market, or by selling commercial paper.

In avoiding much of the impact of tight money, Mr. Brimmer said, the big multinational and regional banks "can maintain—or even expand—their earning assets... The larger local banks... can do so to a much lesser extent."

Mr. Brimmer observed that the Fed had applied flexibility to the use of reserve requirements in the recent past. His new suggestion is parallel to an earlier idea, since adopted by the board, which establishes a marginal reserve requirement on Eurodollar borrowings. Currently, a proposal to require reserves against commercial paper sold by bank-related corporations is under study.

**Italian Reserve Loss Increased in February**

ROME, April 1 (Reuters)—The Bank of Italy said today Italy's net official reserves fell \$21 billion lire (\$513.6 million) in February to \$464 billion (\$3.9 billion) from 2,785 billion lire in January. This follows a 14.9 billion lire (\$238.8 million) loss in January.

The latest loss reflects a 327.1 billion lire increase in short term indebtedness swaps with the New York Federal Reserve Bank rose to \$27.2 billion lire from \$25.1 billion lire in January.

He said the economy is in a "moderate recession." He said he believed government policies to

**Financial Fizz Is Added To Champagne in France**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT)—Those magic vineyards in an irregular triangle of northern France where dreams of affluence are bottled under old family names like Moët and Chandon, Mumm and Taittinger are going through their biggest financial reorganization in centuries as part of the drive toward French industrial concentration.

The need for economies of size and a 30-year-old businessman whose name is heard in bars from Marseilles to Calais are the prime forces behind the move.

While casting its spell of opulence, champagne also has perhaps the highest profit ratio of any industry in France. But financing over the protracted production process of the wine, especially during the intense credit squeeze that France is now going through, remains a problem.

Bernard Ricard, the 30-year-old whose father created a vast liquor dominion and transferred the mantle of power to his son two years ago, has been amassing champagne shares in the Bourse for what financial specialists see as a grand design for restructuring the industry.

After sub rosa accumulations in Mercier, the No. 2 champagne company, he is understood to have 18 percent of the stock.

Moët et Chandon, the No. 1 house, has just made an acquisition offer to Mercier stock-

holders (11 Moët shares for 12 Mercier) which would make Mr. Ricard one of the biggest stockholders of the new enterprise.

The Ricard company makes pastis, an anise-based liquor that has become one of the most popular French aperitifs, more or less succeeding absinthe, the scourge of *fin de siècle* poets, which left brain damage as well as a state of euphoria.

Even before the Mercier purchase, Ricard was unusually well represented in the champagne industry. It owns, for instance, 48 percent of Lanson, which sells 2.2 million bottles a year, half of them abroad.

By comparison, Moët et Chandon sells 10 million bottles a year and Mercier 5 million. Combined annual sales, in dollar equivalent, of the three big champagne firms is \$45 million.

The Ricard company has an alliance with Seagram, the giant Canadian distiller. Ricard distributes Seagram products in France. Seagram also happens to be the biggest stockholder in Mumm.

In the Ricard portfolio are also shares of Delamotte, Laurent-Perrier and Taittinger, other prospering champagne houses.

Meanwhile, food giant La Générale Alimentaire is understood to own 10 percent of Mercier. It is uncertain yet what the rivalry will bring.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

| 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$ |    |      |      |      |                                       |      |      |      |        | 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$ |         |     |     |     |                                       |         |     |     |     | 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$ |         |     |     |     |                                       |         |     |     |     |
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| 44 2814 Acme Mkt 29          | 11 | 457  | 454  | 454  | 454                                   | 454  | 454  | 454  | 454    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1424 1252 Admex 1,048        | 46 | 1424 | 1424 | 1424 | 1424                                  | 1424 | 1424 | 1424 | 1424   | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1574 1114 Admills 29         | 29 | 29   | 29   | 29   | 29-29                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 745 2424 AdmiraL 1.40        | 64 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176                                  | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176   | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 4514 3414 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 41 2514 AdmiraL 1.40         | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1204 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 4264 2424 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1134 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1174 1024 AdmiraL 1.40       | 32 | 32   | 32   | 32   | 32-32                                 | 105  | 105  | 105  | 105    | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                      | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 151                               | 151     | 151 | 151 | 151 |
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## BOOKS

**THE JOURNEY NOT THE ARRIVAL MATTERS:**  
An Autobiography of the Years 1939-1969  
By Leonard Woolf. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & World.  
217 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

SHORTLY before he died last year at eighty-nine, Leonard Woolf completed the five-volume autobiography which had occupied his last decade. It may be the liveliest and most humane work produced by an octogenarian since Verdi's "Palissi."

This final volume confirms one's growing suspicion that Woolf's autobiography has a long life ahead of it among the quietly distinguished documents of our time. For all its lack of literary fireworks, it is a consistently absorbing account of a good man's spiritual journey through the wasteland of the twentieth century—a journey nonetheless spiritual for the author's spiky egotism, nor the less exciting for his lack of personal heroics.

His life story seems to proceed as gently as the River Cuse which flows past his home in Rodmell, but this is deceptive. Born in 1880, Woolf was old-fashioned enough to say that "an unjust law or a miscarriage of justice hurts and jars me like a false quantity or a discord in the wrong place, or a bad poem, picture, or sonata, or the stupidity of the over-clever, or the perversion of the truth." His book is haunted by such long remembered cruelties as his own childhood drowning of a puppy, the Turkish persecution of the Armenians in 1894, and the notorious Dreyfus Case.

As a youthful civil servant in Ceylon, as a Fabian propagandist, editor of a variety of liberal political journals and co-founder with his wife Virginia of the Hogarth Press, Woolf had always fought, gently but untiringly, for the claims of humanity and civilization against the encroaching barbarism of his time.

By the end, he had to make the rather ignominious confession... that I must have in a long life ground through between 150,000 and 200,000 hours of perfectly useless work." But as his title, taken from Montaigne, reminds us, "The journey not the arrival matters."

The first half of the book gives a clear-eyed but heart-rending account of Virginia Woolf's "arrival" by drowning, on March 23, 1941. When war broke out, the Woolfs had made plans for suicide should Hitler ever conquer England, although they did not know at the time that along with Shaw, Wells, Galsworthy, Orwell, and the rest of England's literary elite, they had an honored place on the Gestapo's liquidation list.

Then they watched the Battle of Britain rising in the pastoral skies above them. Their house in London, containing the Hogarth Press and the magnificent eighteenth-century library, Virginia had inherited from her father, was gutted by bombs. Although she was temporarily buoyed by completing her lovely, lyric evocation of England, "Between the Acts," Virginia felt another severe attack of insanity approaching.

After writing stoically mov-

ing valedictory notes to Leonard and her sister Vanessa, the disappeared Woolf found her walking stick at the banks of the Cuse. Three harrowing weeks later some schoolboys downstream discovered the body floating, Opaline-like, among the rushes. As surely a victim of the war as if she had been killed by a bomb, this great and delicate novelist was cremated to the strains of the Dance of the Blessed Spirits from Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice."

The rest of the book is concerned with picking up the pieces. After an argument with John Lehmann about expansion, Woolf sold the Hogarth Press to the larger Chatto and Windus, although he kept a watchful eye on things to the end.

In its fifty-year history, the Press, which had been started as an amateur experiment in occupational therapy, had published Rilke, Freud and T. S. Eliot for the first time in England, and had actually managed to sell 7,000 copies of Virginia's masterpiece, "The Lighthouse," in the first five years of its publication.

With the Press gone, Woolf visited Israel, which changed his earlier anti-Zionist views, and returned to Ceylon for the first time since he had worked there, some sixty years before.

Fully expecting to be exonerated as a remnant of the bad old days of British imperialism, Woolf was happily surprised at the warmth of his welcome. George Orwell, who had held a similar post in Burma, once observed that in those innocent days, "I did not even know that the British Empire was dying, still less did I know that it [was] a great deal better than the younger empire that [would] supplant it." Similarly, Woolf discovered that Ceylon looked back with some nostalgia to the days of the Raj, as a time when government was at least disinterested and uncrupt.

Although it is sketchy in places, and ends rather abruptly, this final volume is a fitting capstone to the remarkable autobiography of a good man. Woolf is always honest with himself and the reader. Emerging from a crowded air-raid shelter during the Blitz, he observes that "like so many convinced and fervent democrats in practice I have never found human beings physically in the mass all attractive."

This scrupulousness of self-analysis is a rare commodity in these "image"-obsessed days, and with the deaths of Orwell and Bertrand Russell, only E. M. Forster, in his nineties, is still around to remind us that in Bloomsbury, once, a few people managed to combine culture with honesty, and social idealism with good manners.

Mr. Freedman teaches English at Simmons College. He wrote this review for "Book World," literary supplement of The Washington Post.

After writing stoically mov-

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal South boldly attempted game in the teeth of an opposing no-trump opening.

West's jump to three clubs was weak, suggesting nothing but a long suit in the style now favored by a majority of tournament players. North's double was for take-out, and South jumped rather optimistically to four hearts. He was sure that he would find heart support in the dummy and at most one club, so he could judge that the combined hands would fit well.

West made the routine lead of the club jack, which was a fatal error. As North's double implied length in the major suits and a club shortage, a diamond would have been a wiser lead and would have defeated the contract immediately.

South ruffed the club lead in dummy, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a spade. South now made the good play of leading a trump to dummy's king, guarding against an eventual overruff in spades. On the face of it, this leaves him short of trumps for ruffing clubs, but he had seen deeply into the position.

East took the heart king with the ace and returned the jack, which was taken by the queen, when the declarer ruffed a club with dummy's last trump, cashed the spade king, and ruffed a spade.

As West had indicated six clubs by his bid, South now knew the exact distribution. He cashed his club ace, removing East's last club, and led his last

trump. East was forced to win with the master trump and had only his three diamonds remaining. Dummy's diamond king and established spade winner gave South two of the last three tricks for a total of ten.

**NORTH**  
♦AK543  
VK582  
♦KJ62

**WEST**  
♦Q105  
V4  
♦974  
♦J108743

**EAST (D)**  
V1872  
VAJ10  
♦AQ5  
♦KQ6

**SOUTH**  
♦6  
VQ7653  
♦1083  
♦A552

Neither side was vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
East South West North  
1NT. Pass 3 NT. Dbl  
Pass 4 NT. Pass Pass  
West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

**MEANS**: PALLAO, CAPE  
AZTEC, CLEOPATRA  
CLOSING, DARE  
CLOTHES, DUCHESS  
TRAIDER, FRENCH  
ALIMED, FANTA, FAISE  
POIMP, PILLOW, RACON  
ETAIL, REIN, ALGIRON  
EVOT, SPUDWIS  
SPATE, ASIOIA  
CARESS, CIRCUITS, ERY  
ORO, EARTH, EARTHESEA  
LESS, INNENIT, EINTAL  
DUE, ODETS, STALE

## DENNIS THE MENACE



\* A HIBACHI? THAT'S WHAT JAPANESE COWBOYS COOK ON!

## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NAJOB**  
[A J M B O N D]

**FREVE**  
[F R E V E]

**YELLIK**  
[Y E L L I K]

**TIVNAY**  
[T I V N A Y]

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the JUMBLE ANSWER here: **A** [A C C E P T A N C Y]

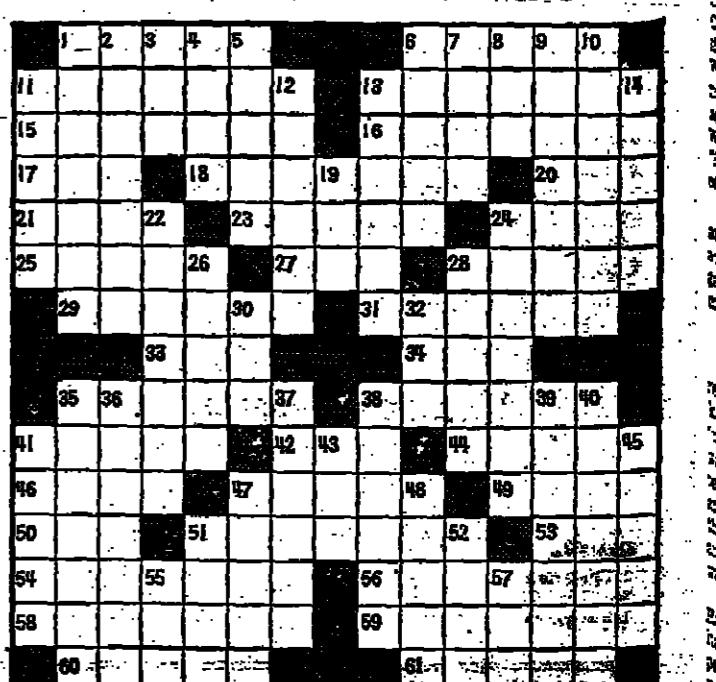
(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PEACE SAVOR CORSE MAROON

Answer: This can make a hash of marriage—SCRAPS

**ACROSS**

- 1 Wagnerian heroine
- 2 Animal
- 11 Tales to a higher court
- 12 Bennett Cerf, for one
- 13 Sign on an office wall
- 16 Spare time
- 17 Period
- 18 Predecessor of "This Means You"
- 19 French pronoun
- 20 Biblical character
- 21 Aesop's early status
- 22 Whirl
- 23 Storyed Uncle
- 27 Caustic
- 28 Glasses, for short
- 29 Directs
- 31 Hazard for river boats
- 33 Proper
- 34 Its soul is brevity
- 35 Tea cakes
- 36 Unwelcome road sign
- 41 Wrap
- 42 Copy
- 44 More self-possessed
- 46 Pedestrian sign
- 47 Dries in a way
- 49 Kind of measure
- 50 Aboard
- 51 Neptune's scepter
- 53 Formerly, in bridal talk
- 54 Biscayne Bay resident
- 56 Sugar-rich fruit
- 58 Ardent
- 59 Locate
- 60 Men: Slang
- 61 Delinquent
- 62 Down
- 63 Name linked to "This pie is occupied" etc.
- 64 Hesitant
- 65 Carob
- 66 Delta of TV
- 67 V.I.P.'s
- 68 French delicacy
- 69 Hair job
- 72 Small monkey
- 75 Certain people
- 77 Aggregate



# Pilots Become Milwaukee Brewers As Federal Referee Approves Sale

SEATTLE, April 1 (AP).—Baseball's one-year experiment, a field trial which became a court room contest, was to die today with the scratch of a pen on papers changing the Seattle Pilots into the Milwaukee Brewers.

The action was due at 6 p.m. EST, before federal bankruptcy referee Sidney C. Volumn.

Volumn approved sale of the American League team to Milwaukee last night. The price tag was \$10.8 million.

The contract already had been signed and approved by the league, leaving the Brewers free to go about their baseball business.

Volumn approved the sale after saying the Pilots obviously couldn't pay \$13 million in debts and didn't have the cash to survive a second baseball season in Seattle. That paved the way for the expansion team to open the 1970 season next Tuesday in Milwaukee against the California Angels.

Anti-Trust Fight

But the death of the Pilots also opened the way for a two-listed attack on baseball's exemption from federal anti-trust laws. William L. Dwyer, special assistant state attorney general, said Seattle and the State of Washington would press their \$32 million anti-trust damage suit which already had been filed in state court and was awaiting removal of the team.

That suit contends that the league violated the state's anti-trust laws by excluding competitors from the baseball business and restrained trade in various areas. As a result of the alleged anti-trust violations, the state, city and their citizens and businesses will suffer economic injury, the suit argues.

Washington's two powerful Democratic senators—Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson—have said they will introduce legislation taking away baseball's anti-trust immunity as soon as Congress reconvenes next week.

There was no doubt that the club couldn't meet its debts as they stood, and soon, would be insolvent, Volumn said. With the baseball season only a week away, the Pilots were in an emergency situation, he added.

#### Deficit Financing

The only other solution was to force the American League to carry the team and with it deficit financing amounting to over \$5 million during the next three years.

Volumn said it would be unfair to make the league bear that kind of financial burden with the team's only hope of profit, King County's \$40 million domed stadium, itself in a legal bind.

The State Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the site selection for the stadium should go on a May ballot pending a court test.

Volumn said he was aware of the unique nature of baseball, but that didn't alter the fact that the team couldn't pay its bills, no matter

## McLain's Suspension to End July 1, Kuhn Calls Star 'Victim of Scheme'

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT).—Dennis McLain, who pitched 55 victories for the Detroit Tigers the last two seasons and who was suspended from baseball six weeks ago because he was involved in a bookmaking operation in 1967, has been suspended for three more months. Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced today.

McLain will be allowed to resume his career on July 1, which means that he will miss 47 percent or less of the 1970 season. Of Detroit's 163 games, 76 are scheduled before July 1, but rainouts may cause some of them to be later when McLain is eligible.

In terms of money, McLain's punishment may come to something between \$20,000 and \$30,000. He had agreed to a \$30,000 contract for 1970. Since players do not collect any salary during spring training, he will lose salary only between opening day next Monday and June 30 or 66 days of the 179-day season. He will collect, therefore, \$40,800 of his salary. The \$43,200 not received will reduce his tax obligations to a considerably smaller net loss.



Dennis McLain  
Duxbury

#### Uniform Restriction

Until July 1, McLain will not be allowed to put on a uniform or work out with any organized baseball club. A pitcher, however, can keep himself in condition privately more effectively than a regular batter can. If he is ready to pitch on July 1 on his regular every-fourth-day schedule, McLain will still be able to make 23 starts during the regular season, which ends Oct. 1, and he would be eligible for any playoff or World Series the Tigers attain.

In explaining his decision and answering questions, at a press conference at the Americana Hotel, Commissioner Kuhn stressed his intention to be both fair and compassionate. He said his investigations revealed that McLain, believing that he had invested \$5,700 in a bookmaking operation in Flint, Mich., was actually "the victim of a confidence scheme."

#### Punishment Fits Crime

While under suspension, McLain will also be on "probationary status." This relates to his personal financial problems—McLain has said he is \$30,000 in debt—but is not directly a part of the suspension. Kuhn said he will keep informed on McLain's finances, to satisfy himself that "financial irresponsibility" won't lead McLain into another "situation" but that

he would not demand McLain be free of debt before he plays.

Kuhn said he was satisfied that baseball's reputation for integrity had not been damaged by the McLain case.

"I think people accept it as an aberration," he said. "They say that Dennis, but they don't think of it as a general condition."

Protecting baseball's integrity and being fair to McLain were his main motivation, Kuhn said, in arriving at a decision. Asked if there had been the threat of a law suit if Kuhn's verdict punished McLain after a Federal Grand Jury in Detroit did not indict him, Kuhn answered: "I don't know and I don't much care." As a lawyer, he said, Kuhn did explain that a grand jury does not anyone. "It indict or it doesn't indict, that's all—absolve and there's a big difference," he said.

#### Hart, Allison Cut

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP).—The San Francisco Giants shipped Jim Ray Hart, an injury-plagued slugger who averaged nearly 30 home runs a year from 1964 through 1968, to Phoenix in the Pacific Coast League and Minnesota asked waivers on Bob Allison, one of three original Twins still with the club, as major league teams pare their rosters toward the regular season 25-man limit.

That there was no indication, in his investigation, that betting on baseball games was involved. He said McLain himself did not bet on baseball, and had insisted that no baseball be handled by the group if he was to be a member of McLain's association. Kuhn said, last through January, February, March and possibly part of April, 1967, with the exact termination not clear. McLain did bet on basketball games.

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